

JPRS 74382

16 October 1979

# China Report

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

No. 12

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74382	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle <b>CHINA REPORT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, No. 12</b>		5. Report Date <b>16 October 1979</b>		6.
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No.		
9. Performing Organization Name and Address <b>Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201</b>		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.		
11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. <b>(C) (G)</b>		12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address <b>As above</b>		
13. Type of Report & Period Covered		14.		
15. Supplementary Notes				
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) <b>This serial report contains articles, abstracts and news items on national developments in science and technology; and physical, applied and life sciences in China.</b>				
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors <b>CHINA National Developments Academia Sinica Physical Sciences Applied Sciences Life Sciences</b>				
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms				
c. COSATI Field/Group <b>01, 02, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 11, 12, 13, 20</b>				
18. Availability Statement <b>Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161</b>		19. Security Class (This Report) <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	21. No. of Pages <b>45</b>	
		20. Security Class (This Page) <b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	22. Price	

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CHINA REPORT  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### INVENTION AWARDING COMMITTEE ISSUES MEDALS, BONUSES

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 79 p 1

[Beijing XINHUA 15 Jul cabled report: "Personnel of the Tianjin Research Academy of Chemical Industry Received Two Awards for Inventions"]

[Text] Recently, the Invention Awarding Committee of the State Scientific and Technological Commission awarded a group of electrode technicians who were engaged in a scientific research project in the Tianjin Research Academy of Chemical Industry of the Ministry of Chemical Industry with Third Prizes for their invention. They received certificates of merit, medals and 2,000 yuan RMB bonuses. The Electrode Group has come up with a technique for manufacturing lead dioxide electrodes using porcelain as the base. This new technique can produce electrodes with excellent corrosion resistance and mechanical strength. The operating life of the electrodes is 3-4 times greater than graphite electrodes. Today, the new technique has already been introduced to some factories.

The scientific and technical staff of the Tianjin Research Academy of Chemical Industry of the Ministry of Chemical Industry received Fourth Prizes for their invention of a new technique using the electro-chemical method in synthesizing sodium chlorite. The Invention Awarding Committee issued certificates of merit, medals and 1,000 yuan bonuses.

In addition, the following inventors whose organizations are under the Ministry of Textiles have also been awarded Third Prizes recently: Mei Jianhua [2734 1696 5478] of the Research Academy of Textiles Science, and Zhu Yaofeng [4376 1031 1409] of the Beijing Textiles Research Institute for developing a snatch-type automatic cotton stripper which moves up and down wall tracks; Chen Xingyi [7115 2502 4135], Shi Dechang [2457 1795 2490] of the Wuxi Reeling Mill, Li Gongduan [2621 1872 4551], Pan Yushan [3382 3768 0810] of the Foshan Textile Machinery Plant, and Wang Hongshan [3769 3163 1472], Tan Zhixiong [6223 1807 7160] of the Nanhai Silk Plant for producing a disk-type cocoon boiler. Other Fourth Prize winners are: Liu Zhongshu [0491 1813 1859] of the Henan 7-1 Cotton Mill and Shen Huanru [3947 3562 0320] of the Zhengzhou Textile Machinery Plant for their invention of a snatch-type automatic cotton stripper which moves on cyclic monotrails. The Invention Awarding Committee gave them certificates of merit and medals.

## NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

### REVERSAL AERIAL FILM PRODUCED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 79 p 2

[Article: "Black-and-White and Color One-Step Reversal Aerial Films Developed by the Institute of Photosensitive Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences in Collaboration With Other Related Units"]

[Text] In collaboration with the Shanghai Photosensitive Film Plant, the Light Industrial Ministry's Beijing Paper Manufacturing Scientific Research Institute, the Hangzhou Camera Plant, and the Xiamen Photosensitive Film Plant, the Institute of Photosensitive Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has successfully developed reversal films for one-step black-and-white or color aerial photography.

One-step photography, also known as minute photography or instant photography, is a new kind of picture-taking technique developed over the past 30 years. Its features are: instant picture yield, i.e. both positives and negatives are produced in a matter of 10-odd seconds or within a minute's time after the film exposure; silver economical, i.e. the positive film (equivalent to the print paper) does not use silver, while the negative film (photographic plate) needs only one-third the amount of silver used by ordinary negatives; convenient, i.e. no dark rooms or film developing operations are required, and no special technicians are needed; it does not pollute the environment. Due to its remarkable advantages, the one-step photography technique is extensively used in the industrial sector as well as medicine, scientific research, meteorology, tourism, cultural life, etc. This type of film has been appraised and approved for trial production.

Color reversal aerial films are a kind of natural color photosensitive film. After exposure and development, they can directly turn out positive color pictures. The details of the images are not distorted by the reproduction process. The resolution, moreover, is relatively high, and can yield more information for interpretation. This type of film is often used in aerial and space remote sensing technology. It can also be used in natural resources surveys, such as surface vegetation, water and soil, as well as in topographical surveys and space science research. Most of the

spacecrafts launched by the United States (including the Apollo lunar landing craft) use this type of film for taking pictures. The successful development of color reversal aerial films has provided our country's space and aerial photography with a new kind of photosensitive film, which is of significant value to China's remote sensing technology.

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NATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU ENERGY RESOURCES INSTITUTE--Recently, a building was completed and made available to the Guangzhou Institute of Energy Resources of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The energy resources research building is the first of its kind in China. The 6-story structure covers 3,300 square meters, and its interior includes rooms for bioenergetics research, solar energy research, geothermal energy research, and information processing. The rooms are spacious and can accommodate research labs. Over the past decade, with the development of industrial and agricultural production in our country, the demand for research on the exploitation and utilization of energy resources has become very urgent. To meet the urgent needs, the concerned departments decided to build this energy resources research building. In the course of construction, the builders coordinated closely with each other and worked at high speed. They have provided our country with an excellent site for conducting research on the exploitation and utilization of energy resources. [Text] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 79 p 2] 9119

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LIFE SCIENCES

GIVING PRIORITY TO PREVENTIVE MEDICINE URGED

Beijing GUANGMING DAILY in Chinese 1 Nov 78 p 4

/Article by Wu Zhizhong /0702 1013 0022/, Deputy Director of the Hygiene Institute of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences/

/Text/ "Giving priority to prevention" is the fundamental policy in Socialist medicine and health work. Preventive medicine is an important part of medical science. We must strengthen research in preventive medicine, popularize knowledge of medical science to truly and thoroughly carry out the policy of "giving priority to prevention."

The basis for preventive medicine in old China was weak. Although during the period under Nationalist rule there were a few agencies for preventive medicine, they did not have any functions and were treated as if they did not exist at all. Most of our nation's agencies for preventive medicine were established after Liberation and workers in preventive medicine were mostly trained after Liberation.

The science of preventive medicine generally includes the following:

1. Epidemiology is a science that has developed rapidly in recent years. Some 20 to 30 years ago the content of epidemiology included the study of epidemic patterns of communicable diseases as a basis for control of such diseases and a search for scientific methodology. Today, the scope of epidemiology has expanded. Its methods are not only being used in preventive medicine but also in several clinical sciences. When diseases of unknown causes are subjected to epidemiological studies, often contributions have been made in exploring the causes of such diseases. Britain has the greatest number of chronic bronchitis sufferers. Epidemiological studies reveal that the percentage of chronic bronchitis patients among persons born in Britain who moved to the United States or Australia at an early age is far lower than the percentage of sufferers among the British population. This indicates that the major causes of chronic bronchitis are living conditions. Epidemiological surveys are of great academic value. Over the past several decades, the increase in the death rate due to cancerous tumors in some industrially developed nations has caused worry and concern. Epidemiological

studies indicate that at least 50 to 70 percent of cancerous tumors are caused by environmental factors. This points out the direction for prevention of cancerous tumors.

In recent years, some provinces and cities of our nation have begun epidemiological surveys of cardiovascular disease and research in regional prevention. After several years of efforts, the death rate in cities and farm villages has begun to drop. In general, epidemiology, as a science of preventive medicine, is now being included in many branches of preventive medicine and clinical sciences to serve the health of the broad masses of people.

2. Labor hygienics. This science was established in our nation only after Liberation. At places of industrial and agricultural production, small amounts of dust or poisonous substances exist that are harmful to the health of workers and farmer. The study of such harmful elements in industrial and agricultural production so that they will not endanger the health of workers and farmers is called labor hygienics. If labor hygienics is not done well, all kinds of occupational dangers will cause diseases. These diseases are called occupational diseases. Labor hygienics belongs in the realm of preventive medicine and occupational diseases belong in the realm of clinical science. They are different but related.

Since the founding of our nation, labor hygienics has developed from its non-existent state and great accomplishments have been achieved. Although the team of labor hygiene workers is young, it is growing. A majority of provinces and cities now have specialized scientific research agencies for preventive medicine. The number of cases of pneumoconiosis in our nation has basically been surveyed and the work in dust prevention is being pushed forward. The number of cases of common occupational poisoning has been greatly reduced compared to 20 years ago and the severity has lessened.

3. Environmental hygiene is an important preventive science. In the living environment, all causes that affect people's health are subjects of study under this science, for example, houses, atmosphere and open and underground sewers, and as people say, "to administer the sky above, the earth below and the air in between." If they are administered well, health will be promoted. If they are not administered well, diseases will emerge. Modern industrial development has made the problem of the three wastes (waste gases, waste water and waste residues) more and more serious. The watery largeness disease (methyl mercury poisoning) and osteocope (cadmium poisoning) in Japan are warning signs. In addition, in some regions of our nation, drinking water contains an overabundance of fluoride and regional cases of fluoride poisoning have occurred. These are not difficult to remedy under the guidance of the policy of "giving priority to prevention."

In recent years, our nation's work in environmental protection has received attention. But our environmental protection work teams are still young and even weak. Pollution in some rivers, lakes and seas have been investigated by problems still need to be solved quickly.

4. Food hygiene. An old saying says that "diseases enter through the mouth." Food polluted by bacteria, viruses, mildew and chemical poisons will cause food poisoning. If food hygiene is not carried out well, diseases will occur.

Food hygiene belongs to nutriology. Nutriology includes basic medical science and also elements of clinical science (nutritional treatment). Some years ago when the "gang of four" was rampaging, there were some people who ridiculed nutriology saying "engaging in nutritional studies is revisionism." That was purely a stupid and ignorant theory that is ridiculous. Before Liberation, athlete's foot was common in the south. After Liberation, the quality of life was improved and preventive studies were intensified and the disease slowly disappeared. After 1960, when a particular province in the south has had several consecutive years of surplus harvests, the masses became fond of eating finely polished white rice and athlete's foot reappeared again. It can thus be seen that nutritional hygiene must be practiced. Even if the nutrition of each nationality of the broad masses of people has improved, there still remain many topics that need to be studied.

5. Statistical hygienics is a part of preventive medicine. It is important because various statistics such as the number of patients of diseases and death rates reflect the actual conditions of birth, aging, illness and death of the people and masses. The data provides the bases for development or adjustments in medicine, pharmacology and hygienics and are thus necessary. It is regrettable that this science is still young in our nation and the work teams are weak and scarce and their function is far from effective. In the future, their function must be strengthened so that they may develop as they should.

6. Health inspection is also an important science of preventive medicine. It includes the use of natural sciences and basic medical science to serve preventive medicine. Hygienic toxicology also belongs to this field and is equally important.

In addition, hygiene of each stage of a person's life such as hygiene of the various physiological stages of women, youth hygiene and hygiene for children are all parts that make up preventive medicine and each has its importance.

For more than a decade, interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have dealt a very harsh blow to the nation's health and inoculation stations at all levels. Many regional health and inoculation agencies were closed and technicians were forced to change jobs or were sent down to the countryside. Courses in epidemiology and hygienics at some medical schools and colleges were deleted and teaching and research groups were disbanded. To carry out the policy of "giving priority to prevention" so that preventive medicine can better serve the broad masses of the people of our nation, we must deeply expose and severely criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and purge their remnants. At the same time we must take all necessary measures

such as strengthening the leadership of health and inoculation stations at all levels with all out efforts, strengthen health and inoculation work teams and provide them with instruments and facilities, and establish the necessary systems such as promotion of personnel and providing courses for further study so that activeness of technical personnel in preventive medicine can be developed and mobilized. Courses in epidemiology and hygienics at medical departments of medical schools and colleges must be strengthened. Past contempt for preventive medical workers must be changed. At the same time, jygienics departments of several medical colleges with strong teching staffs should be appointed to accept present preventive medical workers for further study and training to gradually raise the level of our nation's preventive medical work teams.

It is hoped that the entire nation's medical and health departments will relearn and conscientiously practice the policy of "giving priority to prevention" as established by the Party Central Committee and Chairman Mao so that preventive medicine and work in hygiene and prevention can receive the attention they deserve and preventive medicine can better serve the broad masses and the realization of the Four Modernizations.

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LIFE SCIENCES

LETTER COMPLAINS ABOUT QUALITY OF MEDICINE

Beijing GUANGMING DAILY in Chinese 10 Nov 78 p 2

/Text/ Letter to the Editor:

Since June of this year, our unit has gone to the Fuzhou City Medicine Purchasing and Supply Station to buy some medicine. Some of the Chinese herbal medicines and patent medicines were new, such as tong xuan li fei wan (produced in March, 1978, by the Hengshui Pharmaceutical Plant of Hebei Province), gui qi wan (produced in June, 1978, by the Min Xian Pharmaceutical Plant of Gansu Province), xi tong pian (produced in February 1979, by the Suzhou Pharmaceutical Plant of Jiangsu Province) and the xin liu wei di huang wan (produced in Setember, 1977, by the Heze Pharmaceutical Plant of Shandong Province). These medicines soon spoiled and became moldy after they were bought. The tong xuan li fei wan, gui qi wan and the xin liu wei di huang wan became moldy because the wax seal was not air tight. Some even became powery and the pills were infested by bugs. We bought whole cases of bottled xi tong pian and after opening the cases we found the contents of some bottles had already spoiled and become modly. This batch of medicines was produced by the plant not long ago. Medicines produced some time earlier such as ke chuan wan (produced in 1976 by the Nanjing Chinese Medicine Plant of Jiangsu Province), qing yin wan (produced in March, 1976, by the Kaifeng City Chinese Medicine Pharmaceutical Plant in Henan Province) etc. Also spoiled, became moldy and were dissolved by moisture because the wax seal was not air tight. In addition, the sugar coated tian qi pian and the yan de ping capsules were spoiled by dampness because the packages were not sealed tightly enough. Even more seriously damaged was a case of fei na geng syrup. Although the words "do not place upside down" were on the case, all bottles of the medicine inside were placed upside down. These mishaps are surprising and regretable. After we discovered that the medicines mentioned above were spoiled, we returned them to the medical station. The medical station, at the same time, inspected similar medicines in storage and discovered that besides the medicines mentioned above, quite a few other medicines were also spoiled to varying degrees.

Such spoiled and low quality medicine brought out by the production units of medicines for the nation and the patients is not only harmful to the health of the people but also brings about adverse political effects. How

does a patient feel when he anxiously takes such medicine to treat his disease and discovers that the medicine has spoiled? A patient in our unit returned spoiled medicine to us several times when he discovered the medicine was moldy and blamed us saying: "You even give us this kind of medicine for us to take?!"

As a pharmaceutical worker, I want to make the following suggestions regarding the problem of quality of medicine to various departments in charge of inspection and production of medicines. Should the quality of our medicines be subjected to inspection and should it be raised drastically on a large scale? Is there a need to send some people to various medical stations, hospitals and concerned clinical departments to conduct regular inspections, reexaminations and investigations? And when a problem is discovered, it should be solved immediately so that the quality of medicine can rapidly be developed.

Jiang Ai-ping 15592 1947 16277 of the Medicine Storage Unit of the Health Clinic of the Fuzhou City Public Transportation Company of Fujian Province

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## LIFE SCIENCES

### TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ADVANCES

Beijing KUANGMING DAILY in Chinese 13 Dec 78 p 4

Article by Kan Guanqig [7074 0385 06157]: "New Progress in the Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis"

Text When people talk about treatment of tuberculosis, many today still retain an old fashioned concept that the patient must lie in bed and rest for a long period of time and increase his nutritional intake. In actuality and along with development of medical science, treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis has advanced from an era of convalescence to an era of chemotherapy. Chemotherapy has completely replaced the method of convalescence which has a high death rate and which is time consuming and expensive.

Chemotherapy is the persistent and regular treatment of tuberculosis patients with such antituberculosis drugs as streptomycin, isoniazid, para-amino-salicylic acid and amino-benzene thio-urea. This type of therapy is a strong preventive treatment and the major method to eliminate tuberculosis. Reasonable use of antituberculosis drugs can destroy all or an overwhelming majority of the tubercle bacillus in the lungs due to pathological changes in tuberculous conditions (including inactive and multiplying tubercle bacillus). The few remaining tubercle bacillus remain in an inactive state without multiplying and immunity within the human body itself can control the tubercle bacillus. In this way, the overwhelming majority of newly discovered patients of pulmonary tuberculosis, including those with cavities and active cases, can be satisfactorily treated within a period of about 18 months. The tubercle bacillus in the phlegm can be eliminated 100 percent or nearly 100 percent. The percentage of reactivation drops to about 0.5 percent. Chemotherapy can also treat an infector to make him become a noninfectious carrier and prevent noninfectious carriers from becoming infectors. Thus chemotherapy has become a great preventive measure.

An important characteristic of chemotherapy is that the patient does not need to be hospitalized. During the era of convalescence as a cure, pulmonary tuberculosis patients were always hospitalized for treatment. Since the use of chemotherapy, a series of carefully scrutinized and

comparative scientific studies conducted abroad have proven that treatment of the patient at home was no less effective than treatment while hospitalized. The patient was allowed to continue his work. Even for infectious cases, other family members were not infected when chemotherapy was effective. In this way, TB hospitals and the number of beds can be greatly reduced, saving huge expenditures and personnel. Patients no longer need to pay special attention to increase the intake of nutrition and no longer need to be so severely quarantined as in the past.

The key to the success of chemotherapy is to grasp the right time for early treatment. The percentage of reactivation of the disease is very low when the patient follows a reasonable chemotherapy plan, persistent and regular treatment and completion of the prescribed course of treatment. If during early treatment the patient does not follow the chemotherapy plan regularly or does not persist in completing the course of treatment, and treatment is terminated too early, such treatment will often fail, the bacteria in the phlegm will not be eliminated, or the disease soon becomes active again. In cases in which treatment has failed or the disease has become active again, the tubercle bacillus in the lungs undergoes pathological changes and the tubercle bacillus becomes resistant to antituberculosis drugs and it becomes chronic infectors, cannot recover their health for many years and become the source of infectious TB in society. Such cases often happen and this is a serious problem. Thus medical personnel must intensify propaganda efforts and strengthen control and management so that every patient of pulmonary tuberculosis will persist in completing the reasonable course of chemotherapy. To realize this, many nations are implementing overall supervision or so-called overall observation of chemotherapy. This method changes the traditional method of letting the patients apply their own medication to letting medical personnel be responsible for administration of medication to each patient. Only in this way can the function of chemotherapy without hospitalization be fully realized and the source of infection in society be reduced faster so that propagation of tuberculosis can be controlled quicker. Since 1969, some nations have proved by actual practice that such a plan of treatment yields good results and the percentage of persistence under treatment and the percentage of successful treatment both reached above 95 percent. To facilitate implementation of overall supervision of chemotherapy, a method of intermittent treatment can be used. The patient need not be treated or given medication every day but only once or twice a week. A short period of daily treatment followed by intermittent treatment is also possible. This kind of intermittent treatment yields the same satisfactory results as daily treatment during the entire course of the treatment plan. This is based on the peculiar fact that the tubercle bacillus is unable to multiply within several days after it comes into contact with antituberculosis drugs. Plans for intermittent treatment must be drawn up by the physician according to the patient's condition and actual conditions.

To make it easy for the tuberculosis patient to persist in receiving treatment, international scientists are actively studying in recent years ways to shorten the course of chemotherapy to 9 or 6 months. A shortened

course of treatment but the problem is how to prevent reactivation. Preliminary results of current research indicate a bright future for a short course of treatment but it needs to be developed further and research is still continuing.

Generally speaking, because of the great advances in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, the work in tuberculosis prevention has changed and many time-honored views are changing. As long as we liberate our thoughts and adopt the world's most advanced preventive measures, eradication of tuberculosis is not too far away.

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## LIFE SCIENCES

### STRIDES MADE IN GENETIC ENGINEERING

Beijing GUANGMING DAILY in Chinese 18 Oct 78 p 4

Article by Huang Xin [7806 2450]: "Genetic Engineering and Developments in Medical Science"

Text "One reaps what he sows" means that every kind of animal or plant reproduces its own kind as offspring. This is one of the basic principles of heredity. The offspring of every kind of animal and plant are like the parents. But no direct relationship exists between a melon of the parent generation and the melon of the offspring generation. The melon of the offspring generation grows from the buds of the melon of the parent generation by germination, flowering and fruiting. The hen and its small chickens are not directly related either. The hen only lays eggs but why are small chickens rather than ducklings always hatched from the eggs? It seems that when the hen lays its eggs, it leaves a set of genetic instructions inside the eggs and eggs develop according to this set of instructions and hatch into small chickens.

Biological studies have already proven long ago that the chromosomes in reproductive cells (including sperm and egg) are the material bases of heredity. Chromosomes are a kind of substance in the cell. It has been so named because it is easily stained by certain colors. Further studies have proven that chromosomes are composed mainly of deoxyribonucleic acid (abbreviated DNA). DNA is a kind of especially long macromolecule. Units called "genes" exist as segments on chromosomes and determine one trait or certain traits. This is to say, a gene is a segment of DNA and a macromolecule of DNA contains many genes. "Genes" are the hereditary substances that affect heredity of living matter generation after generation.

Let us say that cloth is the material basis for clothes, then workers can cut and tailor the cloth and sew the pieces together according to human needs into various kinds of clothes of different styles. Likewise, DNA that builds genes is the material basis that determines different hereditary traits of living organisms. The work of a "genetic engineer" is similar to a clothing worker. They "tailor" DNA from various sources according to need and separate "genes" or "groups of genes" and then "sew" them together to form new DNA. The entire process of separating and putting together genes

is called "genetic engineering." Genetic engineering involves the use of human methods to extract the nucleic acid molecules of different living organisms and separate the molecules under laboratory conditions and then recombine them to form new sequences and reimplant them into the body of living organisms so that hereditary traits are rearranged to create new life forms to satisfy man's ever increasing material needs.

The actual process of genetic engineering involves extracting the DNA from the cell of living organism A and duplicating the DNA (molecule) under laboratory conditions. Then a special kind of protein extracted from the colon bacillus or other bacillus—"restriction enzyme"—is added. Restriction enzymes can cut the DNA (molecule) into many pieces. In addition, a kind of ring shaped DNA called "plasmid" can be extracted from some bacteria and cut into many pieces by the restriction enzyme. The pieces of the two groups are mixed and a "linking enzyme" is added to link the pieces of the two kinds of DNA together to form a new plasmid. The new plasmid is finally introduced into the cell of living organism B by a "carrier body" like a kind of bacteriophage. At this time, the type B cell contains the "genes" of type A cell. This is to say, type B cell has been transformed into a new structure possessing new hereditary traits. In a certain sense, genetic engineering is hybridization on a molecular level.

Genetic engineering is a new and rapidly developing scientific frontier developed in the 1970s. It not only opens up wide horizons in industry, agriculture and national defense but also a new path for further development in medical science.

One clinical hereditary disease is called "actinic dermatitis." Those afflicted are extremely sensitive to sunlight. Exposure will cause dark reddish skin irritations and formation of freckles. Over cutization causes rapid shrinking of the skin. Even a young person's skin appears aged. Even more serious is that upon such pathological changes, frequently occurring skin cancer easily occurs. According to latest research, the chromosomes in the cell nuclei of the patient lack a kind of "restriction enzyme." If the techniques of genetic engineering can be used to transfer the genes of this kind of an enzyme onto the body of the patient, then the patient will be saved from danger and the disease will be prevented from being inherited to the next generation. There is another kind of disease called "melanuria." Patients suffering from such a disease lack a kind of enzyme in their bodies and they cannot convert melano-uric acid into acetoacetic acid. Therefore the color of urine is black. If the genes that control this kind of enzyme are transferred to the human body, these patients can also be cured.

Cancer is a common disease that threatens human life. At present, the methods of treatment are very unsatisfactory. Medical scientists studying the pathological changes of cancer cells believe that when a normal cell is subject to cancerous inner and external causes which seriously and irreparably damage and cause defects in DNA, in other words, when the

regulation of genes that transmit hereditary information malfunctions and when control of such genes is lost, then this normal cell's offspring cannot maintain the characteristics of the normal cell and becomes a cancer cell. This cancer cell continues to divide and proliferate and thus transmits the cancerous characteristics to one generation after another, forming a large cancerous growth. If genetic methods can be used to repair the genes that have malfunctioned then cancer can be cured.

Genetic engineering has also brought new hope for manufacturing medicinal drugs. Insulin used in treating diabetes is presently being extracted from the pancreas of large domesticated animals such as cows but 50 jin of pancreas yield only about 1 gram of insulin. The cost is high and the amount is scarce. If the genes of insulin of large domesticated animals can be transferred to the colon bacillus that reproduces on offspring generation every 25 minutes, then the amount of insulin being produced will be increased on a large scale. At present, some people have already transferred some insulin genes from large white mice to saccharomyces successfully. It can thus be seen that using genetic engineering to mass produce insulin is only a matter of time. Because some antibiotics have a lengthy bacterial growth cycle, production is limited. Transferring the genes of this kind of bacteria to bacteria with short growth cycles so that they can produce antibiotics will increase production and variety of antibiotics faster.

Studies indicate atmospheric pollution and the percentage of pulmonary cancer are proportional. Further analysis reveals that 3, 4 benzopyrene, a cancer causing substance, exists in dust produced by burning of petroleum and coal, automobile exhaust, smoke from cigarettes and polluted air surrounding chemical industry plants and rubber plants. Experiments on animals prove drops of 3, 4 benzopyrene taken from the air above cities and injected into the trachea of mice will cause cancer of the lungs in mice and when rubbed onto the skin will cause skin cancer. At present, it has been discovered that some microorganisms have the special capability to "digest" some pollutants. If we utilize the principles of genetic engineering and create a kind of new bacterial strain that has the capability to "digest" 3, 4 benzopyrene, then new contributions can be made in environmental protection and the prevention of cancer.

Genetic engineering is still at its infancy at present but it is a newly established technological science that has unlimited life. As genetic engineering develops rapidly and with our untiring efforts, leaping strides will be made in furthering pharmacology and greater contributions can be made towards the health of mankind.

9296  
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MEDICINE

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TITLE: "Hepatitis A Antigen (HAA) Extracted From Stools of Patients in an Epidemic of Hepatitis A"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 193-196

[continuation of ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI No 4, 79 pp 193-196]

ABSTRACT: The Siegl method was simplified and improved to extract and obtain HAA from stools of four children of Beijing suburbs and six children of Anshan Infectious Disease Hospital, clinically diagnosed to suffer from acute icteric hepatitis. Judging from the agglutination titer (complement titer 1:2~1:16), the results are generally similar to the report by Provost [J INFEC DIS 137:328, 1978]. The placenta globulin produced in China contains, invariably, HAA, but at a level much lower than that of commercial immunoglobulin of the United States or European countries. Further observation is required to determine the hepatitis prevention effect of the Chinese product.

This paper was received for publication on 4 November 1978.

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TITLE: "Electron Microscopy of Hepatitis A Virus Particles"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 197-198

ABSTRACT: Electron microscopic observation of seven stool specimens (crude extract) of children suffering from hepatitis A detected particles of a diameter of  $27.5 \text{ m}\mu$ . Under immune electron microscope, these particles were observed to be agglutinated by serum of the recovery stage from hepatitis A, and

[continuation of ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI No 4, 79 pp 197-198]

four types of virus particles could be distinguished. Problems relating to immune microscopy and the sensitivity of immune blood cell adhesion test are also discussed.

This paper was received for publication on 13 December 1978.

AUTHOR: None

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TITLE: "Preliminary Study on Core Antigen and Antibody of Type B Hepatitis"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 199-202

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces the condition of the study carried out in 1975 to determine core antibodies of type B hepatitis of different groups of persons, from core antigen of type B hepatitis extracted from liver tissues of cadavers, 3-22 hours following death, of five severe hepatitis, four cirrhosis of the liver, and two HBsAg carriers. Complement fixation test and immune adhesion agglutination test were employed. Process of preliminary preparation of guinea pig core antibody is also reported.

This paper was received for publication on 28 December 1978.

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TITLE: "Immunological State of Hepatitis B Surface Antigen Carriers: A Preliminary Study"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 203-205

ABSTRACT: Through immunological examination of 120 cases of type B hepatitis surface antigen chronic carriers with no symptoms, this paper seeks to explain, from the results of the examination, the fact that the phenomenon of being a carrier is not due to a low nonspecific immune function of the entire body, neither is it due to a tolerance of all type B hepatitis antigens. It is rather due to incomplete immune function of a portion of the body fluid or cells or a partial immune tolerance.

This paper was received for publication on 3 September 1978.

AUTHOR: ZHANG Guansheng [1728 3487 3932]

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TITLE: "Computation of Electrical Axis of Heart Without Using Graphs"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 205

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces a technique of mathematical derivation to compute the electrical axis of heart quickly and with only 1-2 degrees of error. When this technique is mastered, there will be no need of depending upon graphs and tables. Three steps of the technique are explained. Mathematical proof is omitted.

This paper was received for publication on 25 January 1978.

AUTHOR: HAN Dewu [7281 1795 0063]

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ZHOU Liangmei [0719 5328 2812]

ORG: All of Liver Disease Research Group, Shanxi College of Medicine

TITLE: "Effects of Cucurbitacin B on Experimental Hepatitis and Cirrhosis"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 206-209

ABSTRACT: This paper reports a study on the preventive and treatment effects of Cucurbitacin B on experimental acute and chronic liver damage in white rats. Results demonstrate that Cucurbitacin B can effectively control the degenerative and necrotic development of liver cells, accelerate the repair and recovery of tissues, and suppress the hyperplasia of colloidogenic tissues.

This paper was received for publication on 22 November 1977.

AUTHOR: SU Ailian [5685 5676 5114]  
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ORG: All of Wanning County People's Hospital, Guangdong Province

TITLE: "Treatment of Sparganosis Mansoni With  $\alpha$  - Chymotrypsin"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 209

ABSTRACT: The current method of treating sparganosis mansoni with local injection of alcohol and surgical resection was found by the authors to be less than satisfactory. Recently, they tried the technique of local injection of  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin to dissolve the parasites in the cheeks of ten patients; relatively better results were obtained. Clinical data are included. Further research is to be carried out to determine whether  $\alpha$ -chymotrypsin is also effective for treating other parasitism, such as hydatidosis, trichinosis, lung fluke, etc.

This paper was received for publication on 18 March 1978.

AUTHOR: ZHANG Sizhong [1728 1835 0112]  
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ORG: All of Tumor Research Office, Sichuan College of Medicine

TITLE: "Method of Giemsa Cross Banding of Human Chromosome"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 210-213

ABSTRACT: Based upon the Seabright trypsin digestion banding theory, and combined with the authors' own experience and the concrete condition of their laboratory, the method of Giemsa cross banding was designed. The paper introduces the technique. Factors affecting the banding result are analyzed and discussed.

This paper was received for publication on 27 June 1978.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Surgery and Department of Pathology, the 117 Hospital,  
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TITLE: "Report of One Case of Nonfunctional Pancreatic Cytoma"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4,  
15 Apr 79 p 213

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the discovery of a 10 x 8 x 6 cm oval-shaped tumor at the head of the pancreas in a nineteen year old woman, during an exploratory operation. The tumor had caused the gastric sinus to be lifted, but the patient suffered no symptoms other than the fact that the tumor was gradually growing bigger.

This paper was received for publication on 5 January 1977.

AUTHOR: XU Xuewen [6079 7185 2429]  
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ORG: XU, WANG of Embryology Teaching and Research Group, Third Military University of Medicine; CONG of Histoembryology Teaching and Research Group, Second Military University of Medicine

TITLE: "Diagnostic Value of Chromosome Analysis of Cells in Pleural and Ascitic Effusions for Thoracic and Abdominal Malignancies"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4,  
15 Apr 79 pp 214-217

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the results of cell chromosome analysis of pleural and ascitic effusions of 60 patients. Phenomena of disintegration were not or were rarely observed in the chromosome of 30 non-malignancy patients; there were also no chromosome aberration. Of the 30 suspected malignancy cases, five cases of malignant hydrothorax and 18 cases of malignant ascites were discovered, with the major characteristic of abnormal chromosome number.  
This paper was received for publication on 8 March 1975.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Isotope Laboratory of Department of Basics; Pediatric Hematology Group of Department of Internal Medicine of Ruijin Hospital; Hematology Group of Department of Internal Medicine of the Third People's Hospital; and Pediatric Hematology Group of Department of Internal Medicine of Xinhua Hospital, of Shanghai Second College of Medicine

TITLE: "Dynamic Observation of Peripheral Blood DNA, RNA Infiltration Test"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 217

ABSTRACT: The use of deuterium infiltration test to observe the condition of hyperplasia of leukemia cells is a relatively more precise, sensitive, and common method in leukemia research, but patient's marrow specimen is normally used for the purpose. In order to reduce the suffering of bone puncture, deuterium infiltration test with patient's peripheral blood was attempted. In the past two years, 53 acute leukemia patients were observed during various stages of disease development. Results of the study indicate that it can be used to distinguish leukemia from other blood diseases, and it may partially replace bone marrow puncture examination.

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ORG: All of Institute of Acupuncture and Moxibustion, Academy of Chinese Traditional Medicine

TITLE: "Effect of Acupuncture on Left Ventricular Function in Patients With Coronary Heart Disease"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 218-219

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the use of electrocardiography, cardiac sound, cervical arterial wave, apexcardiogram for simultaneous recording to observe the effects of bilateral needling of Neiguan points on the left ventricular function of angina pectoris victims for the purpose of providing some objective data and for a preliminary study on the principle of the reported action of acupuncture in the Neiguan points. Results of the study are reported and digested.

This paper was received for publication on 7 April 1978.

AUTHOR: PEI Yinquan [5952 0603 5425]  
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KU Baoshan [1655 1405 6365]

ORG: All of Pharmacology Teaching and Research Group, Beijing College of Medicine

TITLE: "Other Pharmacological Effects of Tabletae Antiepilepticae"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 223-225

ABSTRACT: This paper reports pharmacological effects of Tabletae Antiepilepticae in such aspects as the cardiovascular system, the smooth muscles, etc. Toxicity experiment of the drug in animals and determination of its distribution within the body are also reported.

This paper was received for publication on 16 May 1977.

AUTHOR: LIAO Lyupan [1675 1462 0982]  
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ZHANG Min [4545 2404]

ORG: All of Renal Transplantation Team, Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai First College of Medicine

TITLE: "Clinical Report of a Case of Renal Transplantation"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese, No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 226-230

[continuation of ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI No 4, 79 pp 226-230]

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the case of a twenty-three year old patient of late stage nephritic uremia. Renal transplantation was performed while the patient was in critical condition, with cadaveric graft, the tissue matching of which was not ideal. After the operation, rejection phenomenon occurred repeatedly. Life-threatening infection, postperitoneal hemorrhage, shock, post-transplant renal dysfunction, heart failure, and other complications occurred. Through treatment with integrated Chinese traditional and Western medical technique, the patient is surviving to this day, three years and seven months since the transplantation. His renal function appears to be satisfactory.

This paper was received for publication 16 May 1978.

AUTHOR: YUAN Jingwei [5913 4842 0251]

ORG: Shanghai Farm Workers' Hospital, Shanghai

TITLE: "Survey of Immunity Condition of Smallpox Vaccination For Forty Persons Having Had the Disease Previously"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 230

ABSTRACT: A survey was carried out in May 1978 to compare the immunity against smallpox of a group of 507 normal persons and a group of forty persons who had had smallpox 27-58 years previously (0 and 11.24 percent) and effects of vaccination (97.5 and 97.4 percent), to study the duration of immunity following recovery from the disease, and to determine the difference between the sexes with respect to the reaction to vaccination among the group who had had the disease previously. The survey proved that vaccination is safe for those who had had the disease. There was no serious abnormal reaction to vaccination among the forty persons of the group.

This paper was received for publication on 6 June 1978.

AUTHOR: PAN Jishu [3382 4764 2049]  
WANG Shuhua [3769 2885 5478]

ORG: PAN of Department of Radiology, Tangshan Coal Mine College of Medicine Hospital; WANG of Department of Occupational Disease, Kailuan Coal Mine Hospital

TITLE: "Septal Lines in Coal-mine Pneumoconiosis"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 231-233

ABSTRACT: This paper reports chest x-ray observation and analysis of 649 coal miners. Septal lines were discovered in the x-ray pictures of more than one fourth of the miners of the group. The rate of occurrence increased with the severity of the disease. The diagnosis of various types of coal mine pneumoconiosis, their specific diagnosis, and their difference in the rate of occurrence of the septal lines are discussed.

This paper was received for publication on 1 July 1977.

AUTHOR: WANG Guoqing [3769 0948 3237]  
HUANG Guojun [7806 0948 0193]

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TITLE: "Gastric Torsion: One of the Operative Complications of Esophageal Cancer"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 5 Apr 79 pp 234-235

ABSTRACT: Gastric torsion is one of the rare complications following surgery for esophageal carcinoma. This paper reports five such cases, among the 938 esophageal cancer operations from 1958 to 1973. The 360° torsion of the stomach of the group was mostly the result of surgical carelessness. The position of the stomach should be carefully determined before anastomosis. If such a case should occur after surgery, surgical correction should be timely performed as soon as it is discovered.

This paper was received for publication on 27 May 1974.

AUTHOR: YAO Wenben [1202 2429 3521]

ORG: Parasitology Teaching and Research Group, Nei Monggol College of Medicine

TITLE: "Warble Fly Maggot Disease [Dermatobia Hominis]"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 235

ABSTRACT: Warble fly larvae infest mostly cows, but occasionally they also infest human beings, donkeys, and goats. This paper reports four such cases transferred over from various hospitals in Nei Monggol. Symptoms are briefly described.

This paper was received for publication on 26 October 1978.

AUTHOR: SUN Mianhu [1327 1819 1833]

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TITLE: "Idiopathic Isosexual Precocity of Females"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 236-240

ABSTRACT: This paper reports forty cases of female idiopathic isosexual precocity. Of the group, 38 cases had breast symptoms (95 percent,) 22 cases had menstrual symptoms (55 percent), 34 cases had developed external genitals (82 percent), and 91 percent of the group were taller than normal children of their age. The youngest began to have the disease at five months of age. Treatment with progesterone produced relatively obvious results in controlling menstruation and breast development, but it was not obvious in controlling the growth of height of the body. Pathogenesis of this disease is discussed. This paper was received for publication on 4 February 1978.

AUTHOR: CAO Ping [2580 1627]

ORG: Jiangsu Provincial Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine

TITLE: "Analysis of Effects of Armillarisin A for the Treatment of 131 Cases of Acute Infestation of the Bile Duct"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 240

ABSTRACT: This paper compares the effects of treatment of acute infection of the bile duct with extracted Armillarisin A (35 cases), with synthesized Armillarisin A (96 cases), and with such antibiotics as penicillin, streptomycin, etc. (114 cases). Typical symptoms of these patients are described. Judging from the results of these cases, the author concludes that Armillarisin A is effective for treating acute bile duct infection except in cases with concurrent obstruction, and it may be used to replace antibiotics. The maximum dosage for the group was 4,800 mg/day. There was no discovery of toxicity or side effects.

This paper was received for publication on 16 October 1978.

AUTHOR: CHEN Zeyi [7115 3419 0308]  
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ZHANG Chuanyun [1728 0278 6874]  
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ORG: All of Dermatology Department, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Second College of Medicine

TITLE: "Chronic Mucocutaneous Candidiasis: The Papillary Hyperkeratotic Type"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 241-242

ABSTRACT: This paper reports one case of papillary hyperkeratotic chronic mucocutaneous candidiasis. The effect of treatment with the transfer factor and antifungal drugs was relatively good. The patient was a ten year old boy. The disease began to appear when he was 3 years old. Clinical symptoms and laboratory findings are reported. The disease and its treatment are discussed. This paper was received for publication on 22 August 1977.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Infectious Diseases and Department of Pathology, Ruijin Hospital, Shanghai Second College of Medicine

TITLE: "Discussion of Clinical pathology: The Fifty-fifth Case: Jaundice, Anemia, Hemorrhage, Diarrhea"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 pp 251-255

ABSTRACT: The case history of a ten-year old girl, admitted to the hospital on 7 June 1977, for poor appetite, two weeks of weakness, and three days of jaundice, is introduced. One round worm had been expelled with vomit. Laboratory data gave the impression of hemolytic anemia, with possibility of favism. Treatment with adrenocortical hormone and antibiotics failed to improve her condition, and ascites and hemorrhagic diarrhea occurred 3 days later. She sank into a coma and died in another two days. Postmortum blood analysis reported positive *Bacillus pneumoniae*. Diagnostic mistakes and other problems relating to this case are discussed by physicians of various departments.

This paper was received for publication on 13 March 1978.

AUTHOR: CHEN Rensheng [7115 0088 0524]  
ZHANG Yinzhu [1728 6892 2691]  
ZHANG Jueyi [1728 6030 0001]

ORG: All of Pathology Teaching and Research Group, Sichuan College of Medicine

TITLE: "Postmortum Report of Two Cases of Gastric Ulcers Following Prolonged Use of Adrenocortical Hormone"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 255

ABSTRACT: The case histories of two persons are introduced. One was a 66 year old man. Before his death from sudden hemorrhagic ulcers of the stomach, he had been taking prednison irregularly over a long period of time for rheumatic arthritis. The other was a 31 year old man who had suffered from general severe joint pain 5 years previously and was diagnosed as rheumatic arthritis and treated with prednison and corticone for 3 years. He developed fever, curvature of thoracic vertebrae, and hemorrhage for 2 weeks before his death. Autopsy reports of the two are included to warn against careless use of hormones.

This paper was received for publication on 5 December 1977.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Internal Medicine, Third People's Hospital, Shanghai  
Second College of Medicine; Oncology Research Team, Biochemistry Teaching  
and Research Group, Shanghai Second College of Medicine; Electron Micro-  
scopy Office, Shanghai Second College of Medicine

TITLE: "One Case of Rare Granulocytopenia Like Disease Treated With  
Immuno Ribonucleic Acid of the White Cells of Normal Person"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 256

ABSTRACT: The patient had been repeatedly a victim of granulocytopenia for six years. When he was sick with this disease, his neutral granular cells dropped as low as 0 percent and he suffered from infection very easily. Observed under electron microscope, 50 percent of the granular cells of his bone marrow demonstrated the phenomenon of incomplete maturity. Thinking that as there was no similar phenomenon among his family members, the authors presumed that his granular cell malfunction might be related to immunity factors. They tried to treat him with immunorNA of healthy persons. His symptom disappeared. His white cell count no longer dropped when he was suffering from infection. The ultramicro structure of his granular cells turned from incomplete maturity to maturity.

This paper was received for publication on 24 November 1978.

AUTHOR: XIONG Peikang [3574 1014 1660]  
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TITLE: "Report of One Case of Cerebellar Schistosomiasis"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 4, 15 Apr 79 p 266

ABSTRACT: On 24 April 1973, the 28 year old farmer had an attack of severe headache while working in the field. It was becoming more severe and he also vomited. After receiving an injection of Antongding [an analgesic containing aminopyrinum], he felt better and continued to work as usual. Severe headache occurred again two days later and another injection of Antongding brought no relief. He fainted three times. A month later, he was diagnosed and operated on at the Second Hospital of Jiangxi College of Medicine for brain tumor. A tumor the size of a chicken egg was removed from the cerebellum. Pathological analysis proved it to be schistosomiasis granuloma of the cerebellum. He was sent back to the station for continuous treatment. Follow-ups in the past four years found him to be completely recovered.

This paper was received for publication on 26 June 1978.

MEDICINE

AUTHOR: CHENG Jieshi [4453 0094 1102]  
YE Zhijun [0673 1807 6874]  
OU Shupei [2962 3219 1014]

ORG: All of Acupuncture Anesthesia Research Office, Department of Basic Medicine, Shanghai First College of Medicine

TITLE: "The Effect of Naloxone on the Inhibitory Action of Electroacupuncture Upon Cortical Potentials Evoked by Tooth Pulp Stimulation in Rabbits"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 257-260

ABSTRACT: Experiment was carried out using cerebral cortical potentials as the index. Tooth pulp stimulated cortical potential was observed to be obviously suppressed when electroacupuncture was applied to Hegu or Neiguan points or morphine (1.5-4mg/kg) was intravenously injected, but the suborbital nerve potential was not observed to be obviously affected. Intravenous injection of naloxone (0.4mg/kg) may counteract the electroacupuncture effect on tooth pulp stimulation potential to indicate that electroacupuncture is related to the suppression of tooth pulp stimulation cortical potential, and the opium receptor and endorphine substance in the brain. This paper was received for publication on 21 June 1978.

AUTHOR: SONG Sixue [1345 1835 2485]  
WANG Xueli [3769 5019 5478]

ORG: SONG of Department of Ostopathy of the Third Hospital, WANG of Anatomy Teaching and Research Group, of the Hebei University of New Medicine

TITLE: "Anatomy and Clinical Significance of Fibular Nutrient Foramen"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 261-264

ABSTRACT: Through an investigation of nutrient foramen of the nutrient artery of 200 fibulae, the authors discovered that in most fibulae the nutrient foramen is located in the rear which includes the interior lateral crest. This knowledge may serve to guide clinical fibular free graft. Problems related to surgical techniques are discussed. This paper was received for publication on 12 August 1978.

AUTHOR: SHEN Fangzheng [3088 2455 2973]  
WANG Meihua [3769 5019 5478]

ORG: Both of Shanghai Municipal Public Health and Epidemic Prevention Station

TITLE: "Antigen Variations of Influenza A Viruses ( $H_3N_2$ ) and Their Epidemiology During 1968-1977 in Shanghai"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 265-269

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces the antigen variations and influenza epidemic processes in the ten years since the appearance of the  $A_3$  type influenza virus in 1968 in Shanghai. A total of 367 strains of  $A_3$  were isolated at a rate of 37.7-97.0 percent. Through an antigen analysis of the representative strains of the various intervening years, it was discovered that the six variations have caused different degrees of epidemics in the region of Shanghai. The existence of intermediate and branch strains in the variation process was demonstrated.

This paper was received for publication on 17 August 1978.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Zhejiang Provincial Institute of Chinese Traditional Medicine; Shanghai Institute of Bioproducts; Zhejiang University of Medicine

TITLE: "Agkistrodon acutus (Guenther) Bite Treated With Refined Specific Antivenin: Therapeutic Observations on 62 Cases"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 270-272

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the result of using specific antivenin to treat 62 cases of Agkistrodon acutus (Guenther) bites; 61 cases of the group (98.4 percent) were cured, and one died (1.6 percent). After application of the antivenin, symptoms and physical signs disappeared within 1-4 days, in most cases. The antivenin acted especially fast in controlling the symptom of hemorrhage. Usually the sooner is it applied the better. Various degrees of serum allergic reaction appeared in six of the group, but the reaction was eliminated quickly after anti-hypersensitivity treatment.

This paper was received for publication on 9 August 1977.

AUTHOR: ZHANG Dingfeng [1728 1353 7364]  
LIU Bangyuan [0491 6721 3850]  
LIU Zuchong [0491 4371 1504]  
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ORG: All of Department of Infectious Diseases, the Second Hospital, Chongqing College of Medicine

TITLE: "Cell-mediated Immune Reactivity to Surface Antigen and Liver Specific Lipoprotein in Type B Hepatitis"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 273-277

ABSTRACT: Type B hepatitis surface antigen and liver specific lipoprotein in leukocyte mediated suppression tests were carried out for 139 cases of type B hepatitis and antigen carriers. The positive rate was found to be in direct proportion to the severity of the disease, and the test result was also found to be related to liver function and symptomatic signs of Chinese traditional medicine. Positive rates were the highest in cases of chronic active hepatitis and severe hepatitis. It is, therefore, believed that incidence of the disease is perhaps related to incomplete T cell function.

This paper was received for publication on 17 February 1978.

AUTHOR: CUI Baozhu [1508 6202 3796]  
CHEN Mingdun [7115 0682 2415]  
DONG Huahua [5576 5478 5478]

ORG: "Report of One Case of Spinal Cord Tumor of the Pharynx"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 p 277

ABSTRACT: The 35 year old woman was hospitalized after four months of difficulty to swallow. She had had pain in the neck for half a year previously, and in the past two months, a tumor the size of the thumb had been discovered in her throat. Following biopsy and other tests, the tumor was surgically removed. The pathological diagnosis was pharyngeal spinal cord tumor. This paper was received for publication on 24 November 1977.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Shanghai Municipal Cardiovascular Institute; Department of Internal Medicine, Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai First College of Medicine; Repair Plant, Medical and Therapeutic Instrument Wholesale Department, Shanghai Medical and Pharmaceutical Company

TITLE: "Clinical Application of His Bundle Electrography"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 278-282

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the normal value of His bundle electrography of 21 cases using the cardiac catheterization technique. The method of His bundle electrographic examination and the basic concept of its clinical application are also introduced.

This paper was received for publication on 30 January 1978.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Biophysics Teaching and Research Group and Department of Internal Digestion of Zhongshan Hospital, Shanghai First College of Medicine

TITLE: "Study of Rheohepatography: III. Analysis of Rheohepatograms in 382 Hepatitis Patients"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 283-285

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the rheohepatographic variations in 382 hepatitis patients. The emphasis of the discussion is on the application of rheohepatography in the diagnosis of hepatitis and its classification, and the relationship between the range of results of this test and indices of other tests.

This paper was received for publication on 23 February 1977.

AUTHOR: XU Bindian [1776 4426 6930]  
LI Daoning [2621 6670 1337]

ORG: Both of Parasitology Teaching and Research Group, Zhongshan College of Medicine

TITLE: "General Condition on "Rare" Human Parasites in China"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 286-290

ABSTRACT: This paper presents a comprehensive synthesis of data of rare human parasites in China, including reports in published literatures and unpublished data of the Parasitology Teaching and Research Group. There are eight species of Protozoa, eight species of Cestoda, twenty species of Trematoda, and twenty-four species of Nematoda. There is also a description of nine cases of invasion of the human body by arthropods.  
This paper was received for publication on 17 May 1978.

AUTHOR: LIAO Yuanxiu [0525 6678 3811]

ORG: Department of Ophthalmology, Capital Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

TITLE: "Visual Field Changes in Ethambutol Poisoning"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 291-293

ABSTRACT: This paper reports three cases of symptoms of poisoning in the eyes occurring after ingesting a small dose of ethambutol, which is a new synthetic antituberculous drug. The major manifestation was the appearance of an off-center dark spot in the visual field joining the physiological blind spot. The ocular symptoms, the dosage of ethambutol, and the pathology are discussed.  
This paper was received for publication on 14 July 1978.

AUTHOR: YU Muyi [6735 1970 0308]  
HUANG Jianrong [7806 1696 2837]  
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SUN Hong [1327 3163]

ORG: YU, HUANG, DAN, WANG of Department of Radiology, Qinghai Provincial People's Hospital; SUN of Guoge County People's Hospital, Qinghai Province

TITLE: "Roentgenographic Cardiac Measurements of Long Term Immigrants and Native Inhabitants on Plateaus"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 294-297

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the roentgenographic cardiac measurements of 184 long term immigrants and 58 natives of the Qinghai plateau for the purpose of understanding the variations occurring to the cardiovascular system of the human body after prolonged residence in the plateau. Preliminary viewpoints regarding the indices of physiological adaptation of the cardiovascular system of the human body after residing in the plateau are proposed.

This paper was received for publication on 31 July 1978.

AUTHOR: LIU Shirui [0491 0013 3843]

ORG: Department of Radiology, Luoyang Municipal First People's Hospital

TITLE: "Report of Roentgenographic Measurements of the Cardiovascular System of 70 Healthy Plateau Residents of the Zang [Tibetan] Nationality"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 p 397

ABSTRACT: The results of roentgenographic measurements of 70 healthy native residents of the Zang Nationality in the region of Zedang of Xizang [Tibet] are reported. The elevation of the region is 3,600 km.

This paper was received for publication on 5 August 1978.

AUTHOR: ZHOU Yizhong [0719 5042 6945]  
TAO Qimin [7118 0366 2404]  
WANG Jinqi [3769 6855 3825]  
DING Hongzhen [0002 4767 3791]

ORG: ZHOU, DING of Oncology Group, Shanghai Biochemistry Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences; TAO, WANG of Department of Examinations, People's Hospital, Beijing College of Medicine

TITLE: "DNA Polymerase Activity in Patients With Primary Hepatic Carcinoma and Abnormal Liver Functions"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 pp 298-301

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the results of DNA polymerase activity tests of patients of primary hepatic cancer, various types of hepatitis B, positive HBeAg and anti-HBe among the HBsAg carriers, and healthy blood donors. There is also a preliminary investigation of the relationship between type B hepatitis and hepatic carcinoma, and the causes of liver damage of those demonstrating abnormal liver functions.

This paper was received for publication on 11 September 1978.

AUTHOR: XING Ronggui [6717 2837 6311]

ORG: Cangzhou Public Health School, Hebei Province

TITLE: "Report of One Case of Supradiaphragmatic Heterotopic Liver"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese No 5, 15 May 79 p 301

ABSTRACT: The 17 year old woman was brought to the hospital in the spring of 1972 for a sudden attack of abdominal pain. X-ray disclosed a small tumor in the chest cavity just above the diaphragm on the right side. Exploratory chest surgery was carried out in 1975 when the pain grew more and more severe. A fist-sized tumor was removed and pathological diagnosis was supradiaphragmatic heterotopic liver. Follow-ups in 4 years found the patient to be in good health. Abdominal pain no longer occurred.

This paper was received for publication on 1 March 1976.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Research Institute of Basic Medicine, Hebei University of New Medicine

TITLE: "Effect of Clonidine on Experimental Myocardial Ischemic Injury: Functional and Morphological Observations"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 302-305

ABSTRACT: Effects of clonidine on myocardial ischemic injury was studied on an experimental model of acute myocardial ischemia, using electrocardiogram, serum CPK activity determination, and electron microscopic observation of myocardial tissue. Results of study indicate that clonidine has obvious protective action for ischemic myocardium.

This paper was received for publication on 18 August 1978.

AUTHOR: SUN Qi [1327 1142]

ORG: The 91 Hospital, Chinese People's Liberation Army

TITLE: "Surgical Treatment of Prolapse of Rectum in Adults: Fixation With Aponeurotic Strips"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 306-307

ABSTRACT: This paper introduces a technique of using aponeurotic strips as grafts for surgical fixation of rectum as a treatment for rectal prolapse in adults. The technique is described. Clinical data of a group of 20 males aged 18-24 are given.

This paper was received for publication on 9 March 1977.

AUTHOR: WANG Liangjun [3769 5328 7486]  
HUANG Guojun [7806 0948 0193]  
ZHANG Dawei [1728 1129 3634]  
WANG Guoqing [3769 0948 3237]  
ZHANG Rugang [1728 3067 0474]  
LIN Hua [2651 5478]

ORG: All of Chest Surgery Group, Ritan Hospital, Chinese Academy of Medicine

TITLE: "Hemartoma of the Lung: A Study of 24 Surgically Treated Cases"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 308-309

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the experience of surgical treatment of 24 cases of hamartoma of the lung. There is also a discussion of the aspects of pathology, pathogenesis, symptoms, x-ray signs, diagnosis, and treatment of this disease.

This paper was received for publication on 7 September 1977.

AUTHOR: None

ORG: Department of Internal Medicine, Department of Pathology, and Department of Osteopathy, Xinjiang College of Medicine Hospital

TITLE: "Relapsing Polychondritis: Clinical and Pathologic Report of a Case"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 310-311

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the clinical and pathological data of one case of relapsing polychondritis, a relatively rare syndrome. There is also a brief discussion of the pathogenesis, clinical characteristics, and pathological changes of this disease in connection with this case.

This paper was received for publication on 4 July 1977.

AUTHOR: CAO Wenan [2580 2429 1344]  
ZHANG Huizhong [1728 1920 0022]

ORG: Both of Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital

TITLE: "Double Z Plastic Surgery for the Treatment of Vaginal Stricture"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 312-314

ABSTRACT: This paper reports the adoption of a double "Z" plastic surgical technique to correct congenital stricture of the vagina or circular scar tissue spasm of the vagina caused by surgery. The surgical procedure is introduced and discussed.

This paper was received for publication on 28 June 1978.

AUTHOR: XU Guangwei [1776 0342 3555]

ORG: Beijing Municipal Institute of Tumor Prevention and Treatment

TITLE: "Several Viewpoints Concerning Improvement of Treatment Effects in Stomach Cancer"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 pp 315-319

ABSTRACT: It has been frequently reported that for surface carcinoma of the stomach, the five year survival rate following surgical treatment may reach above 90 percent, but currently there remain several difficulties in early discovery and diagnosis of stomach cancer, and on the average the rate of operable stomach cancer is 62.3-92.6 percent and the average five-year survival rate is only 16.6-29.3 percent. For the purpose of improving the effect of surgical treatment of this disease, the author suggests the following: (1) Positive resection of the original site of the disease; (2) Reasonable area of resection for the purpose of cure; (3) Urgent search for comprehensive treatment in combination with surgery.

This paper was received for publication on 23 August 1978.

AUTHOR: CUI Jigui [1508 2817 6311]

ORG: Department of Public Health, Sichuan Da County Military District,  
Chinese People's Liberation Army

TITLE: "Treatment of 18 Cases of Scar Tissues With Local Injection of  
Prednisolone"

SOURCE: Beijing ZHONGHUA YIXUE ZAZHI [CHINESE MEDICAL JOURNAL] in Chinese  
No 5, 15 May 79 p 319

ABSTRACT: Since 1972, the author and colleagues have treated 18 cases of  
hyperplastic scar tissues with local injection of prednisolone. The results  
have been very satisfactory. For large area of scar tissue, injections may  
be applied in stages, combined with 30 minutes of infrared irradiation every  
day and functional exercise. All other forms of treatment were discarded.  
This paper was received for publication on 7 April 1978.

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